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GREECE APPEALS TO BRITAIN FOR ARMS

For Use In Suppression Of Leftist Guerrillas?

Civil War Still Raging In The Northern Provinces

London, Oct. 8.—Greece, with civil war raging in the wilds of her northern provinces, has asked Britain for arms for improvement of the existing security arrangements, the Foreign Office spokesman disclosed in London to-day.

It is assumed that any arms supplied would be used to equip the local reserves called up in threatened towns and villages to fight "Left-wing bands" which, according to reports from Greece, are not only holding out in the mountains, but have seized small towns as well.

At the moment Greece's request for arms was disclosed in London the arrival was announced in Athens of Gen. Dempsey, British Commander-in-Chief, Middle East Land Forces, for a visit, which a cable from Athens said, "may have important repercussions."

"It seems, therefore, obvious to me that Monarchist citizens would be even more reluctant to take part in fighting on the Government side. If the Government thinks that in the desperate situation in which it now finds itself, owing to its policy, it can still regain power by this new measure of spreading civil war, the near future will show how mistaken it is."

"I have one word of advice to give the Greek Government—a government which has failed in both its internal policy and in its foreign policy, particularly in regard to Greece's national claims—resign at once in order to make possible the immediate formation of a broad representative government, including naturally parties outside parliament, so that this new government could bring to an end the civil war and save what remains," said Dr Sofanopoulos.

No suggestion as to what these repercussions might be was given, except the statement that Gen. Dempsey will hold talks with high-ranking British military officers on the reorganisation of the British forces in the country, as well as his announced purpose of receiving a decoration from King George of Hellas.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Office spokesman in London confirmed that in his opinion the fighting in Greece can still be called small-scale civil war, despite the vigorous attempts by the Greek Government to suppress it since the return of the King to his throne.

Appeal Criticised

It is not yet known whether Britain will agree to the Greek request for arms, but the appeal itself has already caused a sharp controversy among the politically-minded of the London public. Left-wing quarters sharply criticised it, while observers sympathetic to the Greek Government claimed that the situation called for drastic remedies.

It was reported from Athens yesterday that King George had received an audience Lieut.-Gen. Kenneth Noel Crawford, Commander-in-Chief of the British Land Forces in Greece, and Sir Clifford Norton, British Ambassador. Dr Sofanopoulos, former Left-wing Republics Foreign Minister of Greece, told Reuter in London to-night that in his opinion the Greek Government's proposal to call up reservists in villages of north Greece to fight against Left-wing bands would contribute to the spread of civil war.

"If it is confirmed that the Greek Government, in order to crush the guerrilla movement, has decided to arm the remaining Monarchist citizens in the countryside, every unbiased observer can only come to the conclusion that the policy of terror exercised by the Government through the army and gendarmerie is bankrupt.

The sentences passed each day on military personnel by courts

New Swedish Credit For Russia

Stockholm, Oct. 8. (UP).—The Foreign Office to-night announced a new trade agreement with Russia extending 200,000,000 kronors in yearly credit for the next five years.

The Soviets have been granted 15 years in which to repay the credit, which will be used to purchase power plants, mining and house-building equipment. Sweden will also deliver high-quality steel products, ballbearings, optics, instruments, livestock and fish.

In return, Russia will furnish such raw material products as chromium, manganese, nickel, silver, cotton, iron and fertiliser.

PASSES FOR OTRANTO

It was stated this morning that passes for relatives and friends of passengers on the Otranto to board the vessel when she arrives in Hongkong will be issued by MacKinnon, Mackenzie and Co and by Capt Cadogan-Edwards as announced yesterday.

Attempt To Blow Up British Troop Train Foiled

Jerusalem, Oct. 8.—Terrorists made an unsuccessful attempt to blow up a British troop train between Telaviv and Haifa to-day, it is reliably reported.

A small bomb was found under the engine, it is officially stated. A second unexploded bomb was found on the track. There was no damage. However, two British soldiers were killed and two were injured to-night when a landmine exploded under an army vehicle on the Jerusalem-Jaffa road in another attack on transport in Palestine.

An Arab—member of a well-known family—was slightly injured earlier to-night by the explosion of a mine laid on the Jerusalem-Hebron road in the eastern outskirts of Jerusalem.

Several unexploded mines were discovered in the eastern area of Jerusalem and other landmines were found on roads leading out of Jaffa and Telaviv.—Reuter.

Greek Bandit Raids

Athens, Oct. 7.—A report states that bandits estimated at 500 strong, attacked and captured a town in the Kipourou district, western Macedonia.

The spokesman of the Greek General Staff said to-day that Greek regulars in certain classes will be mobilised for military service during an indeterminate period to help the Greek armed forces in the restoration of security in certain rural regions of the country, the Athens News Agency reported.—Reuter.

Withdrawal Of Troops

London, Oct. 8.—Mr Ernest Bevin, Foreign Secretary, still hopes it will be possible to withdraw British troops from Greece in the near future, but until he sees how the present situation is likely to develop, he will not be in a position to make any further statement.

The new Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Maj Mayhew, gave this reply in the House of Commons to-day to the Communist, Mr Phil Piratin, who had asked by what date such withdrawal would have been completed.

Maj Mayhew added that the Foreign Secretary had very much hoped he would by now have been able to announce the date of the withdrawal. The recent outbreak of disorders in Greece, and in particular those along her northern frontier, had, however, made any final decision at this moment impossible.—Reuter.

Land Sale Probe

London, Oct. 8.—The Palestine Arab Higher Committee will investigate the conditions under which the sale was made to the Jews of Arab land in southern Palestine, Dr Hussein Chalid, Secretary of the Committee, said in Jerusalem last night.

Musa Bey Alami, Director-General of the Arab Office's Information organisation (sponsored by the seven independent states of the Arab League) said in London on the eve of his departure for Palestine:

"There are grounds for believing that certain British military circles have allowed themselves to be persuaded that this is the moment for the British to 'talk tough' to the Arabs and that a 'strong policy' backed by a great military force, would be successful."

He added: "It is my earnest conviction that the British Government would make a profound mistake if they acted on this assumption and allowed themselves to be persuaded by American inspired opinion or encouraged in the same direction by any of the friendly and pacific utterances they may have heard from certain Arab leaders."—Reuter.

Payroll Robbery Court Sequel

Committee proceedings started in Kowloon Court this morning before Mr Salisbury, against Kam Kau, who was arrested following the attempt to steal the \$30,242.21 payroll of Bailey's Shipyard in Kowloon on September 7.

Kau is charged with (1) armed robbery, in that he did rob A. M. Pratt of a wooden box containing \$30,242.21; (2) at Klink's Park, did shoot at Capt. Edwin Alan Robert Syme, 3 Commando Brigade R.M. Provost Marshal, with intent to maim or disfigure; and (3) shooting with intent to resist lawful apprehension.

Inspector Howarth is prosecuting. The case is proceeding.

HULL HAS RELAPSE

Washington, Oct. 8. (UP).—The Navy bulletin to-day said that Mr Cordell Hull suffered a "slight relapse" and was in less favourable condition.

Wreckage Of RAF York Aircraft Discovered

Wreckage from the RAF "York" passenger aircraft operating a scheduled service from the United Kingdom, which crashed into the sea on Sunday afternoon, has been discovered north-west of Penang by a Sunderland flying-boat of the Search Flight sent out from Seletar, Singapore.

The aircraft was carrying 15 Service passengers, 1,012 lbs of mail and 61 lbs of freight in addition to the crew of six.

Following the usual procedure, the names of casualties are being

U.S. AIR LINER CRASH IN WYOMING

Cheyenne, Oct. 8. (UP).—A United Airlines luxury liner crashed to-day near Cheyenne Airport, killing two passengers, Wilhelm Wang of San Francisco, and Mrs Margaret Flint of Cambridge, Massachusetts. The pilot and several passengers suffered serious injuries.

Other passengers who were uninjured or only slightly hurt included Whouling Wang and Shih Chi-hu of Nanking, China.

Withheld until the next of kin have been informed.

The cause of the accident is not yet known, but an immediate investigation is being held.

The RAF Sunderland aircraft which discovered the wreckage was unable to rescue any bodies from the sea, but a further Sunderland has been dispatched to make another attempt. Surface vessels have also been sent out to render aid.

(Continued on Page 4)

India Debate In Commons May Be Postponed

London, Oct. 8.—The two-day India debate in the House of Commons is likely to be postponed until the beginning of the early session of Parliament early in November, it is learned from authoritative quarters. Discussions are taking place between the Government and Opposition leaders, and an announcement will be made in due course.

The reason for the suggested postponement is the widespread feeling that nothing should be done to prejudice the negotiations now proceeding at Delhi, from which it is generally hoped an agreement may emerge, enabling the Muslim League to enter the Provisional Government.

When Parliament re-assembled to-day after the recess, there was a considerably stimulated interest in the Indian constitutional situation.

It is evident that the present moves at Delhi are being followed by all parties with the keenest interest and a fair degree of hope.

Conservatives Anxious

Mr Richard Butler, former Minister of Education and one of the Conservative Party's "Shadow Cabinet," said his Party has been extremely anxious that the transference of power should not be to a Government in which all the main elements of Indian life were not represented.

"We trust that the negotiations now going on with the Muslim community will be successful and that then a Constituent Assembly will be set up in such way that a fair solution of the whole problem may be found," said Mr Butler.

Mr Butler, who spent much of his life in India, added that the Conservatives were not concerned only with one minority, but were anxious to see to it genuine representatives of Indian Christians, Scheduled

(Continued on Page 4)

Bevin Rejects Idea Of Division Of World Into Two Blocs

Delegates Debate Trieste Status At Paris Conference

Paris, Oct. 8.—The British Foreign Minister, Mr Ernest Bevin, to-day rejected the idea of dividing the world into two blocs and appealed to the Peace Conference to make unity the basis of peace as it was the basis of victory.

Mr Bevin, the opening speaker at the afternoon plenary session, categorically denied the Soviet charges that Britain had strategic interests in Trieste and was trying to establish an Anglo-American base there.

"Great Britain has no strategic interest in Trieste at all and never has approached the problem from that view. Therefore, I hope these unfounded allegations will not again be repeated," he stated.

The opening of Mr Bevin's speech was a rebuttal to the Belgian Foreign Minister, M. Paul Henri Spaak, who this morning bitterly criticised conference procedure especially the Big Four refusal to modify any of their prior agreements.

M. Spaak warned that small Powers interested in Pacific peace and in curbing Germany's war potential will refuse to accept the basic condition of the Paris Conference—limitation of their rule to "rubber stamp" approval of treaty drafts as prepared by the Big Four.

He conceded that there were some advantages in the Big Four drafting proposed treaties before conferences meet but insisted that the little Powers will demand the right to revise by majority action parts of those treaty drafts.

Belgium's claim to play a bigger role in the treaty with Japan is based on the Belgian exiles' Government's declaration of war against the Japanese on December 30, 1941, whereas the Soviet Union entered the war only in the last fortnight, he said.

None of Moscow's satellites who played an obstructive role in Paris—Poland, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia—will participate in the Pacific treaty as none was at war with Japan.

Mr Bevin said "Britain thinks it was a good thing to hear the smaller nations and to spend so much time hearing the ex-enemy States. It cannot be said that this time the Conference—and the world—are not in possession of the facts," he said.

Mr Bevin said that making peace was different from making war," and

(Continued on Page 4)

"I hope this will make it clear that we have no strategic interests in Trieste at all, and I trust therefore that these unfounded allegations will not be repeated."

"We believe that if the economic aspect is taken into proper account and development is carried out on the right lines, and the intense nationalistic agitation ceases, this may prove to be one of the best

(Continued on Page 4)

Lady Cripps' Message To Hongkong.

Before leaving by special plane for Nanking to-day, Lady Isabel Cripps, DBE, who is leading an Aid to China mission, gave the following message to the people of Hongkong:

"My party and I have come to Hongkong on our way to China as guests of the Chinese Government and we are to have the opportunity of seeing the work which has been helped by the British United Aid to China in various parts of the country. The Fund has been the expression of the very widespread friendship for, and interest in, the people of China which exists in Great Britain. Since its beginning in 1942 it has collected over one and a half million sterling to help in dealing with the distress caused by the war. We have come to loan all we can so as to be better able to co-operate in drawing our two countries together in friendship."

"I am so glad to have this chance of seeing Hongkong, which has suffered so much during the war and where I know conditions are still very hard and difficult. I can assure you that the people of Great Britain realise how much Hongkong suffered during the Japanese occupation and that they are anxious to help in repairing the damage wherever possible. We are to fly straight on in order to reach Nanking by the Double Tenth, but

Mr Bevin also disagreed with M. Spaak that the proposed treaty with Italy was too harsh. He said he did not want to treat Italy as if Mussolini was still there but asked the delegates how they thought they would be treated now if Mussolini and the Axis had won.



MR. ERNEST BEVIN

recalled the accusations and angry remarks that had been hurled across the tables here in the recent 10 weeks. But he added "We will not be judged by those accusations but by the final document of peace that we write."

In contrast to M. Spaak, Mr Bevin said he did not regret the slowness of progress here. "The last thing we want is to work in groups and counter-groups. Unity was the foundation of our victory and must be the foundation of our peace."

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Reconstruction Of Mainz To Start Shortly

With over 10,000 workers mobilised from all parts of the French zone of Germany and with the bulk of the building material available at the present moment in the zone, the reconstruction of the bomb-shattered Rhineland city of Mainz will begin shortly.

Operations are under the command of the French town planner Marcel Loos, who has already drawn up plans for the new city. He will be aided by leading German architects and building engineers and the Municipal Council.

Mainz is to-day one of the most devastated cities in the French zone, with over 70 per cent of its houses either destroyed or damaged and with 30,000 people still living an underground existence in cellars and caves.

It is intended to accomplish the building programme at top speed so that Mainz can become as soon as possible a fitting capital for the Rhineland-Palatinate State which the French have established in the northern part of their zone.

The Moving Spirit

The moving spirit behind this reconstruction drive is Gen Pierre Jacobsen, Military Governor of Rhineland-Palatinate.

Of Danish descent, Gen Jacobsen is at 29 the youngest general in the French Army. His knowledge of Germany and German problems is profound as before the war he was a student at Bonn University in the Rhineland. Only a few months ago, Gen Jacobsen threw himself into the construction of a university in Mainz.

The city had had no university for 150 years but with the full support of the Governor, university buildings were constructed within a few months out of the gutted ruins of some army barracks. Two thousand Germans are now studying at the university, which contains such modern conveniences as a cinema and spacious lecture halls.

German political leaders, from Right-wing Catholics to Left-wing Socialists, speak with the greatest admiration of Gen Jacobsen, while in most other areas the general tendency is to criticise the French administration.

"It would be a misfortune if Jacobsen was recalled," Jakob Stafan, most outstanding Social Democratic leader in the French zone, said.

Gen Jacobsen in an interview said that one of his greatest aims was to

TIN CONFERENCE IN LONDON

London, Oct. 8 (UP)—A position in which the potential tin production would likely exceed demand was forecast by the Minister of Supply, Sir John Wilmet, when addressing the World Tin Conference to-day.

The British Minister welcomed the International delegates, including the United States, Belgium and Bolivia and said "His Majesty's Government decided to call the conference in order that all interested countries, both producers and consumers, could consider the prospective world tin position and whether any continuous inter-governmental study of the position is required."

"Although present production is substantially below the level of desired world consumption it appears to us that when the main tin producing areas in the Far East are rehabilitated there may arise in the future date a position in which the potential production will likely exceed demand."

Sir John said Britain looked forward to the time when she would have ample supplies of tin freely available to consumers all over the world.

Soviet Scientists to Study Research in New York

London, Oct. 8.—A group of Soviet scientists, including astronomers, has flown to New York to get abreast of astronomical research in the United States and to select certain astronomical instruments. Moscow radio reported to-day.

They intend to stay in the United States for six months. —Reuter.

bring some of the glories of French civilisation to Germany.

At the same time, he added, he would like to see the leading British theatrical company the "Old Vic" acting in Mainz and British artists and scientists lecturing at the university, which contains such modern conveniences as a cinema and spacious lecture halls.

There is no spirit of revenge in Gen Jacobsen's attitude towards the Germans. He is taking a positive stand, believing that in spite of all the crimes committed by the Germans in France, there is a great job to be done.

His belief is echoed by his team of hand-picked collaborators, who are experts in German problems and who have come here feeling that they have to accomplish a "mission in Germany." —Reuter.

ALASKA HAS BECOME THE UNITED STATES' FIRST LINE OF DEFENCE

VAST PLANS FOR BIG-SCALE MANOEUVRES HAVE BEEN ANNOUNCED

THIS is the second of a series of stories by A. M. Goral, UP correspondent, on the strategic part Alaska will play in defence of the North American continent, in the event of another war:

The United States and Russia are keeping watchful eyes on the doings of one another in the Arctic circle these days, and both seem to know a great deal about what the other is doing toward Alaska on the one hand and eastern Siberia on the other, the strongest possible outposts of hemispheric defence.

The thin dividing line of the Behring Straits between Alaska and the easternmost Siberian outland, in addition to having the distinction of dividing that part of the western hemisphere from the eastern also has the honour of being the imaginary finish line of a race to convert the respective areas into major bastions of defence. The Kamchatka peninsula toward which the Aleutian chain reaches is also becoming an integral part of the Russian plans.

It is common knowledge the Russians have:

Constructed an airfield at Petropavlovsk, 490 miles from the last United States outpost on Attu, which will be able to handle heavy bombers as big as Superfortresses.

Thrown up acre after acre of warehouses and barracks around the Harbour, back of the airrome and at the rear of the city;

Dredged the entrance of Avacha Bay to permit the entry of capital ships; and

Military Road

Improved the highway from Bolsherevsk to Kamchatka's west coast, to Petropavlovsk, to make it an all-weather military thoroughfare with a secondary road from Bolsherevsk to Cape Lopatka, at the southern end of the peninsula.

Naturally, the United States found about these things without explaining the manner of getting the information. But the Russians are not inactive in that respect either. From Attu, 1,200 miles from the Alaskan mainland, Russian planes can be detected in the air four or five days a week. Unofficially, the Russians say these are routine weather flights. They very well could be, at least most of the time, for the fog that lays heavy over Attu almost the year around gives anyone little chance to view

ground happenings from the air. Of course, there's radar, for whatever use it might be put to mapping or spotting installations. At any rate, the Americans very seldom see the Russian planes, but they know they are there by the strength of their radio signals. This is not a reciprocal operation, however, as the Russians refuse permission to United States, or any other nation's planes to fly closer than 200 miles of Russian territory.

This goes for the Kuriles as well as the Russian mainland. The Soviet planes are presumed to come from Komandorskiy Island, two small areas east of the Kamchatka coast in the Behring sea, about 210 miles from Attu, which is on the far west of the Aleutian chain.

Winter Experiments

The Russians have already announced that experiments are being carried out on the Siberian winter. Siberia, like much of Alaska, is covered by layer upon layer of permafrost. The centuries of Siberian weather. The Russians are using snow plows and bulldozers to clear large areas of permafrost. If their experiments are successful, large areas of Siberian wastelands will be made available for military and commercial expansion.

If it works in Siberia it likewise would prove successful in Alaska.

Apart from the military functions involved, if the Soviets succeed in modifying the climate and temperature down through the permafrost to real soil, and the same treatment is given to Alaska, it could mean opening up new areas both in Siberia and Alaska to settlement and agricultural pursuits, or industrial endeavours not hitherto practicable.

Temporary military establishments can be made permanent and a lot of guess work would be removed from planning a long-range programme for both areas.

It has been only since a short time before the Japanese surrendered that the Russians have concentrated their efforts in making eastern Siberia over into a modern establishment. Petropavlovsk, a city of 50,000 population, was unoccupied by the war. And even when the United States early in the war arranged for Japan to withdraw from Manchuria to Vladivostok, most of the port of Petropavlovsk, an alternate harbour, the Russians descended and showed a little interest.

Building a Base

But shortly before the Japanese surrendered, the Russians began to beat themselves, and from then on they have worked overtime making Petropavlovsk a base, and with what can be described as considerable success. The heavy concentration of shipping that featured the beginning of the operations is still there. There is indication of a let-up.

Although the highway from Bolsherevsk to Petropavlovsk will permit the Soviets to land supplies on the Sea of Okhotsk and transport them overland, the bulk apparently is coming around Cape Lopatka to Petropavlovsk where docks, wharves and cranes are available for loading. The ice-free harbors is one of the best on the Far North.

All of this activity by the Russians, official Washington points out, cannot be taken alone from the military viewpoint. Wars are not fought for the mere joy of fighting, but for the things that permit nations and their people to live and prosper, they assert. They are very careful in their reviews of what the Russians are doing to call attention to the fact that the Russians have reportedly told the world they are out to become a major trading and commercial power. Their programme in Siberia is to develop the rail network, and their operation of the Soviet economy, and that is in mind.

The military in Washington concede the Russians the right to prepare for a defense of what's theirs. The Russians are only doing the same things and following the same purposes as the United States in the step it is taking in the Far North. The United States would not spend billions of dollars on plans to protect Alaska for strategic reasons alone. Concurrent with the military development of Alaska it plans an economic development of the same magnitude.

That was the basic reason for the recent inspection tour made by Secretary of the Interior Eberle, and what he found there and the reports he will make, are designed to be the basis of a long-range economic programme of civilian enterprise.

As with Russia, one goes with the other—extension of economic frontiers calls for the simultaneous enlargement of the military establishment.

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The Regent and members of the Cabinet received him and a salute of 21 guns was fired. To-day has been proclaimed a national holiday in Iraq. —Reuter.

Lessons From The Trans-Polar Flight

Final Proof of American Vulnerability

Washington, Oct. 6 (UP)—The flight of the Pan American Dreamboat across the North Pole has been accepted by high military experts as final proof that the United States is open to attack across the Polar skies. This was emphasised by War Department sources, who said that the Secretary of War's primary aim in wanting compulsory military training was to create a citizens' army to fight off airborne invaders.

A military leader said in this connection that any future war would begin with heavy bombardment by guided missiles or bomber planes or both, followed by hordes of airborne troops intent on capturing strategic points and crippling key industries.

Gen Carl Spaatz, Chief of the Army Air Forces, to-day paid tribute to the Pan American Dreamboat's flight. Gen Spaatz said it was proof of the feasibility of air attacks across the Arctic wastes by properly-equipped aircraft.

Gen Spaatz recently warned that the United States was open to assault. A short time later, he announced that a group of B-29 Superfortresses and P-51 Mustang fighters would go to Alaska soon for Arctic training.

The Army now has over 4,000 officers and men in Alaska and other northern parts, testing the effects of Arctic cold on men, equipment and apparel. The Navy, which last winter sent Operation Frostbite into the Arctic, has scheduled a similar exercise for this winter.

The Army now has men and equipment assembled at Fairbanks, Alaska, for an operation. The Army was understood to consider the forthcoming experiments as ranking in importance with the atom bomb tests.

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COUNTERFEITER OF RATION BOOKS TO BE EXECUTED

Moscow, Oct. 2 (UP)—The newspaper Vechernaya Moskva reported to-day that the municipal court sentenced a counterfeiter of food ration books to be shot and his accomplices to eight and ten years imprisonment.

The gang's chief, M. Mironov, was assisted by a skilled draftsman and photographer named K. Artyukov and a woman named T. M. Privalova.

Operating through a number of exiles, Mironov and his assistants manufactured counterfeit food ration books and distributed them through food stores and markets. They obtained four tons of sugar this way. Mironov admitted his share of the profits totalled 100,000 rubles.

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STREPTOMYCIN CURES

Cautious Reports On Tuberculosis Treatment

Baltimore, Sept. 22.—A comparatively new drug, streptomycin, has effected dramatic cures of certain infectious diseases, according to a doctor at Johns Hopkins hospital, the Baltimore "Sun" reported.

Painful in the treatment of tuberculosis or rabbit fever, were described as "miraculous." Of 67 cases being cured with the new drug, streptomycin has also been used effectively in curing infections of the kidney and urinary tract. Doctors said that streptomycin is often effective where both penicillin and sulfa drugs fail.

Studies are being made to determine the new drug's effectiveness in combating tuberculosis, and although preliminary results have been encouraging doctors hesitate to raise false hopes by premature endorsement.

At the same time, the "Journal of Commerce" reports that manufacturers of penicillin predict that this year, for the first time, adequate stocks of the drug will be available to the drug trade.

TOKYO KIDNAPPING

FAMOUS PAINTER PASSES

Haghdad, Oct. 8.—Eleven-year-old King Feisal of Iraq returned to-day to Haghdad, his capital from his four months' visit to Britain.

The Regent and members of the Cabinet received him and a salute of 21 guns was fired. To-day has been proclaimed a national holiday in Iraq. —Reuter.

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UK PRESS INVESTIGATION EARTH TREMORS FELT

London, Oct. 8 (UP)—The Prime Minister, Mr Clement E. Attlee, in response to a question in the House of Commons to-day, said that there was no decision yet on whether to appoint a Royal Commission to investigate Britain's present tremors.

"In am not yet in a position to decide on this subject."

WALKER CUP RESUMPTION

London, Oct. 7.—Arrangements are being made to play a Walker Cup golf match between amateurs of the United States and Britain on the old course at St. Andrews in May.

It was one of the extremely rare quakes ever felt that far inland, midway across the continent. The quake was accompanied by a sharp underground noise like an explosion, leading to the belief that it was caused by one strata fault slipping across another.

time. It is really Britain's turn to visit America for the next match. But news from America last week stated the Americans were so anxious to resume the match they were prepared to send a team to Britain. —Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Aircraft Carriers: Glory, 2; Venerable, Newfoundland, 11; HMS Robert, 11; Bermuda.

Destroyers: Rogue, South Wall, Tidal Wave, Penn, Drift Rock, Garter, Flotilla, Quadrant, Lagos, Camperdown, Tidal Basin, on Hogue.

Vessels: Alacrity, North Wall; Wildcat, Bay, D27.

Transport: Bonaventure, North Arm, Chinese LMS, Mei Chen, Lachikok; China Merchant Steamer, 104.

Ships run by for Transport Office: Pingwo, Cosmopolitan Dock, Fuyu Maru, Yaunmai, Kalishima, Mackie.

Hospital Ship: Tarlo, Kowloon Wharf.

Supply: Amherst, Cosmopolitan Depot Ship: HMS Tamar, (Afloat) West Wall.

Others: Rapido, North Wall; Wave, Glomar, 17; Colibri, Yaunmai; Empire Damset, Oil Fuel Jetty; Empire Garden, MS; Golden Meadow, Cosmopolitan Dock; Berbol, on Tamar; War Sudra, 18; New York, Port of Rotterdam, A14; LCI (L)-210, Wellington Wharf; 11, Kowloon Chamber.

Defence Vessel: Barracuda, Barron, Barron, Barron, Tidal Basin; LCT (R)-303, Wellington Wharf; 20, Aberdeen.

Logistics: 1100, 1151, 1153, 123, Kowloon Chamber.

T.U. 702.8: Neche (AO47), ASI, George, YP 348.

Salvage Vessel: King Silver, East Wall.

Crane Ship: Shiroku Maru, Causeway Bay wreck.

Rescue Tug: Encore, Aberdeen; Enticer, Wellington Wharf; Kowloon Chamber; 1000.

Tugs: Rockforest, Kowloon Chamber; Rockbird, Outside Wall; Rockland, Rockpiper, Rockland, Tidal Basin; Rockwing.

Merchant Ships: Alexander Parkhouse, Yaummai.

Bellona, 10; Empire Star, Yaummai.

Ben Ton, Taku.

Buras, Stonecutters.

China Merchant Steamer, Bay.

Dunlop, Lapley, Yaummai.

Donetz, Yaummai.

Eastern Trader, Laihikok.

Empire Star, Kowloon Wharf.

Empire White, Kowloon Dock.

Empire Fraser, Kowloon Dock.

Empire Lander, Kowloon Bay.

Engang, 14.

Fox Silkin, 21B.

Glenfarrie, Taku, S.H. White.

Hai Lehi, Yaummai.

Hai Yuen, Kowloon Bay.

Hickory Crest, Taku Dock.

Hill Kin, China Merchants Wharf.

Hill Taku, Taku Dock.

Kenilworth, Kowloon Bay.

Kut Sang, Kowloon Wharf.

Land Sea, Taku Dock.

Merry Miller, Kowloon Dock.

Ping Wo, Cossin, Dock.

Prometheus, Taku Dock.

Roverlock, Kowloon Bay.

Samson, Holt's Wharf.

Shengking, Taku Dock.

Shott, Bellavest, Yaummai.

Stanhill, Kowloon Bay.

Stepan Shaumina, Yaummai.

Zeechuan, 13.

Van Der Heij, Holt's.

Walnut Bend, off Taku.

Whangpu, Laihikok.

Wuchang, Stonecutters.

Yankee, Kowloon To-day.

Hanyang, from Shanghai, Foochow, West Point (B & S).

Fox Amsterdam, from Shanghai, Dock.

Fort Repulse, from Shanghai, Dock.

JKCL, Sailing To-day.

E Sang, for Saigon, Singapore, p.m. 14.

Jardine, Glaisher, Stell, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Amsterdam, London, p.m. (Jardine).

Fox Park, for Macao, Haliphon.

Empire, for Malaya, Taku.

Empire for Hainan, Bangkok, p.m. off Taku (Wallen).

Van der Heij, for Shanghai, p.m. Holt's Wharf (JCCL).

OUTWARD MAIRS

Registered and parcel mail closes half an hour before ordinary letters. Air mails close at Kowloon PO half an hour earlier than at GPO.

Wednesday, October 9.

Africa, Egypt, Europe (Genoa) 3 p.m.

Borneo, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur, Sou-

theast Asia, Sydney, Auckland (BOAC) 3 p.m.

Haliphon (Alexandre de Rhodes) 3 p.m.

Kwangtung, Shanghai, Taku (On) 3 p.m.

Shantung, Shantung, Taku, Hankow, Tsinling, Peking (CATC) 3.30 p.m.

Kingkong, (Kwan Lui) 4 p.m.

Canton (train) 4 p.m.

Thursday, October 10.

General Holiday—Registered closes 5 p.m. Wednesday.

Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki, (Kwongsai) 10 a.m.

Amsterdam, Onoy, Foochow (Haiyang) 10 a.m.

Tsankang, Kiangchowwan (Tolshan) 10 a.m.

Fornosa (Lee On) 10 a.m.

Canton, Onoy, Foochow, Shanghai 10 a.m.

Calton (Sea On) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Mount Griflock) 10 a.m.

Friday, October 11.

Kowloon (Fook On) 9 a.m.

Macao, Tsinshan, Shekki, (Kwongsai) 10 a.m.

Shanghai (Smoky) 10 a.m.

Singapore, Colombo, Bangkok, Calcutta, Jakarta, Surabaya, Ceylon, London, Sydney, Auckland (Air) 2 p.m.

Canton, Chungking, Kunming (CNAC) 3.30 p.m.

Canton (Kwong Tung) 4 p.m.

GI'S SENTENCE FOR MURDER REDUCED

Yokohama, Oct. 8. (UP)—The life imprisonment sentence for 18-year-old Pte Joseph Collier for the murder of a Japanese national had been reduced to 20 years' hard labour by Brig-Gen W. L. Webley, commanding general of the Yokohama base.

The evidence showed that Collier had a drinking bout with another soldier on May 20 and later, armed with a .45 pistol, went for a walk with a Japanese girl in Tokyo. The girl was telling him that Japanese men sometimes beat Japanese women for fraternising with U.S. troops when just then a Japanese rode by on a bicycle. Collier shot the cyclist. Collier was sentenced on June 29.

At the same time the reviewing authorities upheld a sentence of five years' hard labour given to Pvt Eddie Coates for assaulting a Japanese girl and impersonating an MP.

Pvt Alton O. Evans, 20, and Douglas B. Dillar, 21, were to-day each sentenced to 20 years' hard labour for assaulting a middle-aged Japanese with intent to kill.

The case will be reviewed by Lt.-Gen Robert Eichelberger.

Memorial To Roosevelt In Grosvenor Sq.

(By Ernest Atkinson)

London, Oct. 7 (LPS).—President Roosevelt is to have a memorial in the centre of London and the House of Commons this week will begin Parliamentary consideration of a bill to provide for it. The memorial is to be set up in Grosvenor Square, where stands the United States Embassy. This section of London was almost entirely taken over by American military and other authorities during the war.

Grosvenor Square was almost the last of the great squares of fashionable London of the 18th and 19th centuries to be invaded by modern building. But the architecture of the American Embassy has set the style for most of the changes. The Square was built originally between 1720 and 1730, and named after a Sir Richard Grosvenor, who died in 1732, and those who have lived in it during the past two centuries have had their place in the history of the United Kingdom. Now it is war-scarred, but will be rebuilt. And in the middle of it will stand the Roosevelt memorial.

Mr Attlee will move the second reading of the bill, which is expected to be law within a month.

Churchill and Roosevelt

Interest will attach to Mr Winston Churchill's speech on this occasion, but those who for any sensational light on the current controversies about the influence of Churchill on Roosevelt or of Roosevelt on Churchill are likely to be disappointed. The two engaged as partners in a common enterprise that freed the world from the greatest threat known to its life and its freedom. And in that common work Mr Churchill learned respect for President Roosevelt, from which political calculations were absent. It will be of the man, and of the reasons for which Britain should honour him, that Mr Churchill will speak.

Parliament is resuming its work after two months of recess. For many, Ministers and Members alike, it was the first chance of relaxation since the war began, and it came, too, after one of the most crowded sessions. The past session was one of the heaviest ever known at Westminster—perhaps the heaviest ever. The work of this first session is not yet over. There are some measures to be completed before the new session can open with a new programme of legislation, to be carried through by 1947. Some preparation has begun in the Ministries of draft bills for the new session, but on Parliament's reassembly the first concern will be with bills already introduced and largely dealt with.

Mr Attlee and his colleagues have many formidable topics on which Parliament will expect to be informed—India, Palestine and the course of the Egyptian treaty negotiations. On a more domestic matter, the Prime Minister is in correspondence almost indeed—disputation—with Members of Parliament for Wales who believe that Wales ought, like Scotland, to have a Secretary of State for her own to look after her interests in the Government. The request is unlikely to be granted, or not in full, but it will lead to a lively debate.

Amsterdam, Oct. 8.—More than 2,000 men of the "Seventh December" Division left Amsterdam for The Netherlands East Indies this afternoon.—Reuter.

SIDE GLANCES

"My congrats to all the members for settling the issue of capital and labor—at the next meeting we'll select the most romantic leading man in the movies!"

Electricity, Coal And Gas May Be Cut In UK

London, Oct. 8 (UP).—Mr Emanuel Shinwell, Minister of Fuel and Power, to-day asked Britons to voluntarily cut their coal, gas and electricity consumption by 10 per cent to avoid a grave fuel shortage in the future.

He pointed out to 4,000 delegates to the Fuel Conference which opened to-day that public utilities have been unable thus far to resume normal operations.

"Neither the gas nor electricity industry has had sufficient opportunity to overtakes their wartime arrears of maintenance let alone make adequate provision for increased loads being thrust upon them."

He said he would not reduce the coal ration but a voluntary reduction was needed because the normal demand for other heating such as electricity is expected to be eight per cent greater this winter than last year.

INDO-CHINA AND SIAM**New French Proposal For Border Dispute Settlement**

Washington, Oct. 7 (UP).—Suchit Hiranyapruk, secretary to the Siamese Foreign Minister, has left the United States by plane en route to Bangkok, bearing the latest French proposal for settlement of the Franco-Siamese-Indo-China border dispute.

The proposal, which is the second which France has advanced since the Siamese filed an appeal to the United Nations Security Council, calls for the return of the lower row of cells while the other who will serve prison terms are above them, a gaoi official said.

All the men condemned to die are cut off from outside contact except for visits from chaplains and psychiatrists. Described as in a state of "resigned depression," they spend most of their time lying or sitting on their beds, reluctant to talk to anyone. They don't even write. An official said those such as Ribbentrop and von Neurath who were writing memoirs had given their manuscripts to their wives or prison officials. Frank wrote a long history of Hitler to aid the prison psychologist, Dr Gustave Gilbert, in his psychological study of the No. 1 war criminal.

The men who will hang are taken out twice daily for brief walks but only in the corridors between the cells instead of in the prison courtyard as formerly. Although they are permitted a book from the library few are showing any interest in books.

Dr Gilbert said Goering told him he would "take some secrets to the grave with me."

Nuremberg Prison officials have set up two daily news conferences, beginning to-day, on orders from Berlin to lift the secrecy on this internationally famous spot.

However, the first result was merely a lifting of the curtain—the stage was still dark.

In the first conference the only report was there still was no information available on the date, time or details of the impending executions of the Nazi war criminals.

Those recommended for Greece, Yugoslavia and Ethiopia were not inherently unreasonable," he said. He emphasised the great importance which the United Kingdom delegation attach to the adoption by Italy of the principle of non-discrimination in her commercial dealings with members of the United Nations."

Mr Bevin concluded: "The voice of democratic Italy has too long been absent from the councils of nations, but the time is at hand when she can once again resume her honoured place and play her part and conduct her affairs in the spirit of good neighbourliness with the states adjoining her, putting behind her for ever the desire for aggression and co-operating in securing peace and prosperity for her people."

French Attitude

He was followed by the French Premier, M. Georges Bidault, who said that France's attitude to Italy took into account the necessity for living with her as a good neighbour.

In discussing the peace treaty, they remembered that she was a good ally 20 years ago as well as an enemy of yesterday.

On Trieste, M. Bidault said that the proposals by the conference were only supported by a majority of votes and did not succeed in gaining unanimous approval.

The French Premier said that Italy must agree to severe sacrifices but once that price had been paid, he hoped that she would be able to devote herself "with complete freedom and independence" to the task of reconstruction.

The claims on Italy should be limited to what is absolutely indispensable, said M. Bidault.

DARDANELLES CONTROL

London, Oct. 8.—Britain and the United States are believed to have taken the same line in memoranda to Turkey rejecting the Soviet view that future control of the Black Sea straits is a matter for the Black Sea powers alone.

The Foreign Office spokesman this morning disclosed that Britain and the United States have been in consultation over the latest Soviet note to Turkey—delivered on September 24—and it is believed that discussions took place informally between Mr Ernest Bevin and Mr James Byrnes, as well as between their departments. The memoranda, though taking the same line, are not thought to be identical.

Schacht's Attorney Not Permitted To Phone Client

London, Oct. 8 (LPS).—Dr Frederik Bergold, attorney for Hjalmar Schacht in the forthcoming de-Nazification proceedings, said to-day that the Stuttgart police have blocked his telephone communications with his client held in Stuttgart jail.

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